India's tariff reduction proposal *inter-alia* required a simple percentage cut on bound tariffs of each Member, with a higher percentage to be set for developed countries than the percentage set for developing countries. Additionally, Members were required not to impose tariff on any product in excess of three times their average tariff. The average for this purpose was to be calculated after effecting the tariff reduction.

While India did not specify what the reduction percentage would be for developed and developing countries, as an illustration the reduction on different tariff lines using a 50-33.33% and 45-30% ratio was included in the paper.

For unbound tariff lines, it was proposed that developing countries could bind them at the highest of the bound rates in a Member's tariff schedule or at the applied rate on a cut off date whichever was higher.

Integral to the Indian proposal were also two provisions as special and differential measures for developing countries. These were (a) flexibility to decide individual tariff bindings on at least 15% of the bound tariff lines, on the understanding that the overall percentage reduction will be achieved; and (b) at least up to 10% of the presently unbound tariff lines considered sensitive or strategically important for a developing country could continue to be left unbound.

Demolition of cell phone towers in Delhi

*19. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representation from the NDMC seeking the opinion on demolishing 12 cell phone towers in Delhi, which were declared unsafe;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the expected impact on the cell phone companies, which are using the towers for their business purpose?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION [MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI]: (a) and (b) The New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has sought the views of the Government on the issue of installation of 12 communication towers which have been erected on buildings in Lutyen's Bungalow Zone (LBZ)

area. The reference of NDMC is only with respect to the applicability of the Development Control Norms in the LBZ area which are regulated by guidelines of 1988.

(c) The Department of Telecommunication has informed that demolition of any active cell phone towers will cause disruption of Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS) of the particular service provider in the area covered by the respective cell phone tower.

Increase in various charges in AIIMS

*20. SHRI SHAHID SIDDIQUI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the charges for various tests, medicines and other services have been increased substantially in the AIIMS;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the grant given to AIIMS for research, medical facilities, salaries etc.;

(d) the details of the grant spent on the said purposes; and

(e) whether there is a proposal to establish more institutions like AIIMS in different parts of the country to meet requirements of the patients all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) and (b) With effect from 1.1.2003, the All India Institute of Medical Sciences have revised the charges for various Radio-diagnostic Investigations in the AIIMS hospital and centres attached to it. The increase in the fee had become necessary because the cost of consumables involved in those investigations had increased substantially in the last 10 years. While increasing the charges, efforts have been made to ensure that increases are kept at reasonable levels.

(c) and (d) The Institute has been provided grant-in-aid under the head Plan and Non-Plan. The details of the grant-in-aid received and the expenditure of the Institute during year 2002-2003 is as under:—